

Hon. Secretary of State

Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY FEBRUARY 14, 1826.

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TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2.50, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

NEW FASHIONS.

Revell & Templeton, Tailors.

A GAIN offer their services to their friends and public at large; and do hope, by practical attention to business, still to merit an equal share of encouragement.

We have just received, by drafts, figures, &c. the latest Philadelphia fashions; which we are inclined to believe will be quite pleasing to the major part of the dressy community. In addition to which, we have had a favourable opportunity of examining several suits of clothes completed in the most celebrated shops in New-York. We feel no hesitation in asserting, that our work possesses an equal share of taste and durability with any we have seen.

Country produce will be received in payment of work done in this shop, at the prevailing price, in case we should not be supplied at the time.

Revell and Templeton, tender their grateful thanks to all those who have extended their patronage to them, and hope their favours may be continued.

As our plan is to close our books at the end of every year, and the expiration of the first year being close at hand, we politely invite all those who have had work done in this year, to come forward, if convenient and close their accounts against the 10th January next.

Salisbury, Dec. 8th, 1825.

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Tailoring.

THOMAS V. CANON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the fashionable part of the community, and all such as wish to have business done in his line, that, finding the village of Concord a more central situation, he has removed thither; where he has a spacious shop, and has increased the number of his workmen, and is prepared to execute work, which, in point of elegance and durability, will compete with anything of the kind to be seen in this country. Travellers or others, wishing clothes made at short warning, can be accommodated with a full suit in 36 hours.

T. V. C. is agent for A. Ward of Philadelphia, in selling patents, and giving instructions in cutting according to Ward's patent protractor system. Any person wishing to become subscriber to the Philadelphia fashions, will please to call at his stand.

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Concord, Cabarrus co. Jan. 22d, 1826.

New Leather, New Fashions!

EBENEZER DICKSON again tenders his unfeigned thanks to those who have patronized him, and begs leave to inform them and all others concerned, that he has just received, from Philadelphia,

New Supply of Leather,
and new Lasts and Boot Trees; which will enable him, by his own faithful attention to his shop, and the employment of the best of workmen besides, to make and mend every description of

Boots and Shoes,
of as good materials, in as fashionable a style, and workmanlike manner, as any in the United States. He has received a supply of first rate Seal-Skins; from which he will be able to make most superb light Boots and Pumps for gentlemen. He respectfully asks

New Customers to try him,
And Old ones to stick by him.

Call at the sign of the big BOOT, opposite Mr. Slaughter's house of entertainment, Main street, Salisbury, N. C.

Dec. 3d, 1825.

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By Authority.

An act making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, respectively appropriated towards the military service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, and for the objects following, that is to say—

For the pensions to the Revolutionary Pensioners of the United States, one million three hundred and fifty-two thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars.

For the invalid and half pay pensioners, in addition to an unexpended balance of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, sixty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For pensions to the widows and orphans, twelve thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said sums, respectively, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved—January 18, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Estate of John P. Hodgens.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgens, dec. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MESHACK PINESTON, adm'r.
Nov. 21, 1825.

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AMENDMENT of the CONSTITUTION.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
JANUARY 19, 1826.

Mr. BRITTON, from the Select Committee, to which was referred the several resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Reported in part: That, in considering these various propositions, the Committee could not be insensible to an objection, often repeated, against the expediency of making any alterations in the fundamental principles of our Government. Giving to this objection its due weight, and admitting the impolicy of making sudden and hasty changes, the committee would yet deem it an unwise surrender of an undoubted right, in the existing generation, to refuse to make any reform in the Federal Constitution, which time and experience has proved to be necessary. Founded in the rights of man, this right to improve our social condition has been acknowledged and guaranteed in the Constitution itself; and that it was not intended as a barren privilege, nor its exercise construed into a mark of irreverence towards our ancestors, was sufficiently shown by the Constitution itself, in the double means which it provided for effecting its own amendment. By these means, the right of amendment is secured to the Congress and the States, conjointly, and to the States themselves independent of Congress. This double capacity to receive amendment, was considered by its ablest supporters, about the time of its adoption, as one of the best features in the Constitution. The privilege secured to the States to demand from Congress the convocation of a National Convention, and to originate and perfect amendments, independent of the will of any branch of the Federal Government, was particularly relied upon, and carefully pointed out as the proper resort of the States, whenever Congress should neglect or refuse to propose the amendments which the people desired. A reference to the proceedings of the ratifying conventions, will show the stress which was laid by the friends of the Constitution, on this double capacity of that instrument, to receive amendment; and the further fact, that, but for the existence of this capacity, and a belief in the greater facility of procuring subsequent than previous amendments, that Constitution, which is now deemed, by some, too perfect to be touched, would never have obtained the ratification of a sufficient number of States to put it into operation.

Equally rejecting, on one hand, that attachment to old institutions which rejects every idea of improvement, and, on the other, that spirit of innovation which would leave nothing stable in the Constitution, the committee have carefully considered the several propositions of amendment referred to them by the order of the Senate, and, after comparing them with the existing provisions of the Constitution on the same points, they have come to the conclusion, that the plan of that instrument has failed in the execution, in that most difficult part of all elective governments—the choice of the chief magistrates; and that it is no less a right than a duty, in the existing generation, to provide another plan, more capable of a steady, equal, and uniform operation. Besides a want of uniformity under the present plan, to such a degree as to exhibit three different modes of election in operation at once, and a want of stability so great as to admit all these to be changed whenever the State Legislatures please, the Committee would indicate two great leading features in which the intention of the Constitution has wholly failed—the Institution of Electors; and the ultimate election by States in the House of Representatives. Considering that the effects of these failures, the want of uniformity, and the instability of the present modes of election, have nearly left us without constitutional rules for the choice of the two first officers of the Federal Government; and believing that an amendment which would combine the advantages of uniformity, stability, and equality, would be acceptable to the people, and favorable to the cause of liberty, the Committee have resolved to propose:

First. That a uniform mode of election, by districts, shall be established.

Secondly. That the institution of electors shall be abolished, and the President and Vice President hereafter elected by a direct vote of the people.

Thirdly. That a second election, to be conducted in the same manner as the first, shall take place between the persons having the two highest numbers for the same office, when no one has received a majority of the whole number of voter first given.

The details of this plan of election are given at length, in the Resolution herewith submitted; and in bringing forward a plan so essentially differing from that of the present Constitution, the Committee believe it to be their duty to the Senate, to submit, at the same time, a brief exposition of the reasons which have influenced their determination.

The first feature which presents itself in the Committee's plan of election, is the *uniformity of the system*, which is proposed to be substituted for the discordant and varying modes of election, which now prevail in different States, and even in the same State, at different times. To enumerate these various modes, is a task alike impracticable and unprofitable; for they change with a suddenness which defies classification; to point out the evils of such discordant and mutable practices, is unnecessary; for the whole continent has just seen and deprecated their pernicious effects: To argue in favor of some uniform mode of election, is deemed superfluous; for its necessity is universally admitted; the demand for uniformity is heard in all directions; and public expectation must suffer a deep disappointment, if earnest and persevering exertions are not made at the present session to accomplish an object of such pervading interest.

The plan of *uniformity* which has received the approbation of the Committee, is that of the district system. It is believed to be the plan which, in addition to perfect uniformity, will give to every State, and to the several sections of the State, and, as far as possible, to every individual citizen of the whole Union, their legitimate share and due weight in the election of the chief officers of their country. The formation of the districts, the qualifications of the voters, and the manner of conducting the elections, being left to the State Legislatures, these important powers are placed in the safe and unexceptionable hands which have a right to hold them. The time of holding the elections, being necessary to the *uniformity* of the system, is fixed in the plan of amendment. The number of the districts is made to depend upon the same principle which now determines the number of electors; and, by assigning to each district one vote for President, and one for Vice President, the relative weight of the States in this important election remains precisely as fixed in the present Constitution. The *uniformity* of this system of election is perfect, and, therefore, one of the main objects of amendment will be accomplished by its adoption. That it is the best system which can be adopted, is confidently believed. No other plan could be proposed but that of choosing electors by general ticket, or legislative ballot; the first of which enables the majority to impress the minority into their service, puts it into the power of a few to govern the election, and enables the populous States to consolidate their vote, and to overwhelm the small ones; the second takes the election almost entirely out of the hands of the People, leaves it to a pre-existing body, elected for a different purpose, and enables the dominant party in the Legislature, to bestow the vote of the State according to their own sense of public duty or private interest. Both these systems are liable to the gravest objections, and are justly condemned by the public voice; even some of the States which retain them, make a plea of the necessity which compels them to counteract the same system in some other State; while the district system, which the Committee recommend, possesses not only the advantage of

being in itself the best, but of being, also, the one which is now in force in a majority of the States, and the one which many others would gladly adopt, if all others could be made to do so at the same time. It is, besides, the mode of election in which, either, electors may be used, or a direct vote given by the People; while the general ticket and the legislative ballot necessarily exclude the direct vote, and require the agency of those intermediate electors which it is a part of the object of this report, to prove to be both useless and dangerous to the rights of the People.

The second leading feature in the Committee's plan of amendment is the substitution of a direct vote, for the indirect one which the people now give in the election of President and Vice President. It is in this part of the Constitution, that the intention of this instrument has most completely failed. Every advantage expected to have been derived from the institution of electors has failed in practice, and a multitude of evils, not foreseen, have sprung up in place of the anticipated good. It was the intention of the Constitution that these electors should be an independent body of men, chosen by the people from among themselves, on account of their superior discernment, virtue, and information; and that this select body should be left to make the election according to their own will, without the slightest control from the body of the people. That this intention has failed of its object in every election, is a fact of such universal notoriety, that no one can dispute it. That it ought to have failed, is equally incontestable: for such independence in the electors was wholly incompatible with the safety of the people. That it was, in fact, a chimerical and impracticable idea in any community, except among a people sunk in that apathy which precedes the death of liberty, is a proposition too clear to need illustration. The failure, then, was, as it ought to have been, and was obliged to be, complete from the very first institution of electors. In the first election held under the constitution, the people looked beyond these agents, fixed upon their own candidates for President and Vice President, and took pledges from the electoral candidates to obey their will. In every subsequent election, the same thing has been done. Electors, therefore, have not answered the design of their institution. They are not the independent body and superior characters which they were intended to be. They are not left to the exercise of their own judgment; on the contrary, they give their vote, or bind themselves to give it, according to the will of their constituents. They have degenerated into mere agents, in a case which requires no agency, and where the agent must be useless, if he is faithful, and dangerous, if he is not. Instead of being chosen for the noble qualities set forth in the "Federalist," candidates for electors are now most usually selected for their devotion to a party, their popular manners, and a supposed talent at electioneering, which the framers of the Constitution would have been ashamed to possess. In the election by general ticket, the candidates are presented to the people in masses equal to the whole number of votes which the State has a right to give. The ticket bearing their names is composed by some unseen and irresponsible power, printed, and sent forth to the people to be voted for by many who know not, but who are required to yield implicit confidence both in the ticket itself, and the unseen body which prepared it. Discipline and management most usually ensures success to this ticket; and thus a string of electors become possessed of the votes of a State, without being sufficiently known to most of the voters to merit their confidence in the smallest particular; and often less known to them than the Presidential candidates themselves. When chosen by Legislative ballot, these titular electors are still further removed from all knowledge and controul of the people, and act a part still more subdued to the purposes of a party. Even in the district mode of election, where electors

are least dangerous, they are all still sufficiently so, to merit rejection from a service which every individual voter is competent to perform in his own person. In the first place, whenever the evils of the general ticket are avoided, another evil of an opposite character is encountered, in the multitude of electoral candidates which offer themselves on the part of the same person; those who offer first, are frequently the most unfit in the district; but, having put forth their names, they consider themselves as vested with a sort of *pre-emption* right to the place, and refuse to surrender their self-created pretensions. The spirit of intrigue and artifice takes advantage of this state of things, and, working upon the vanity and obstinacy of various candidates, contrives to perplex, distract, divide, and disgust the people with their irreconcilable pretensions. At last, when reduced to the proper number, and one for each Presidential candidate is fairly put before the people, it may happen that the confidence of many voters will be destroyed in the candidate of their own party, by insidious or bold attacks upon the integrity of his intentions. But, supposing this danger to be avoided, and a faithful candidate believed to be found, his sincerity placed above suspicion, and himself fairly pitted against a rival candidate in the opposite ranks; even then he does an injury to the purity of the election by bringing his own exertions, and the weight of his own character, good or bad, to mix in the Presidential canvass, and to influence its result. If elected, the people who voted for him, have no power to control him. He may give or sell his vote to the adverse candidate, in violation of all the pledges which had been taken from him. The crime is easily committed, for he votes by ballot; detection difficult, because he does not sign it; prevention is impossible, for he cannot be coerced: the injury irreparable, for the vote cannot be vacated; legal punishment is unknown, and would be inadequate; and thus, the defrauded voters, after all their care and toil, remain without redress for the past, or security for the future. That these mischiefs have not yet happened, is no answer to an objection that they may happen. The infancy and consequent purity of the Republic, is not the age to expect them. They belong to that ripper period, to which the increasing wealth and population of the country is rapidly carrying us—to an age not far distant, in which the lust of power in our own citizens, and the criminal designs of foreign nations, will give hundreds of offices and millions of money for as many votes as would turn the scale in a Presidential election. Then why preserve an institution which no longer answers the purpose for which it was created, and whose tendency to inflict irreparable mischief, is not counterbalanced by the slightest capacity to do any good? An institution which must impose upon the people a string of unknown candidates at the commencement of the canvass, or distract their attention by a multitude of pretenders, which necessarily brings extraneous influences to govern the election; and after it is over, subjects the whole body of the voters to be defrauded of their rights. Upon what principle of human action can the people be required to incur the hazards of an irresponsible and uncontrollable agency, in a case which requires no agent? Why have recourse to an agent whose treachery may ruin, and whose fidelity cannot aid you? Why employ another to do a thing which every citizen can do as easily for himself? In the general ticket and legislative modes of election, the body of electors may be made to act a part. They become, in such cases, indispensable machinery, to enable the dominant party to effect their views; but, in the district system, they are even incapable of being used for this purpose; and, if kept up, can be seen in no other light than as the reserved instruments of future and contingent mischief.

That the qualified voters of the States ought to possess the real, as well as the nominal right, to elect the President and Vice President of

the United States, is a proposition deducible from the rights of man, the nature of the Federal Government, and the proper distribution of all its powers. The nature of this Government is free and representative. It is a Government of the People, managing their own affairs in their own way, through the agency of their own servants. It rests upon Election, in opposition to Hereditary Succession; and unless the people make these elections, the peculiar feature which distinguishes this Government from a limited monarchy, must rapidly disappear. In the distribution of the powers of the Federal Government, the faculty of election was the only one which appropriately fell to the mass of the people. It is the only one which they can exercise. All others are necessarily assigned to a few select hands. The people in mass cannot command armies and fleets, preside over public affairs at home, and treat with foreign nations abroad. These powers must be left to the Executive office. They cannot assemble in a body and enact laws; this power of legislation must be left to representatives. Still less can they sit in mass upon the rights of persons and property, administer justice, and expound the laws; all this must be confided to a small number of judges, placed, by the tenure of their office, far above the immediate control and influence of the people. What part, then, remains for the body of the people to act in the administration of the federal government? Elections; and nothing but elections remain for them; and in the original distribution of power, this part was the one assigned to them. Representatives in Congress were to be chosen by them; in the election of Senators, they were to have an indirect vote; and in that of President and Vice President, they were to choose, through their immediate representatives, such as they believed to be most capable of making a good choice for them. Thus, the power of electing the executive and legislative members of the Federal Government, was the only attribute of sovereignty left in the hands of the people, by the Federal Constitution; and if this attribute is lost or destroyed in the most important election of all, that of the Chief Magistrate, then the appellation of sovereign, with which the people are so often greeted, becomes a title of derision, only serving to remind them of what they ought to be, and of what they are not.

That this great privilege of election was intended to be a real, and not a barren power in the hands of the people, was asserted and admitted by the ablest advocates of the Constitution, at the time of its adoption. The jealous friends of liberty were alarmed at the first appearance of that instrument, at seeing the accumulation of almost kingly power, which it placed in the hands of the President. They saw him vested with authority to nominate the officers of the army, and to command the officers of the navy; to nominate and dismiss, at pleasure, all the collectors and disbursers of the public revenue; to nominate the judges who administer the laws, and the ambassadors who treat with foreign powers; to exercise, by his qualified veto a direct part in legislation, and, by his character, station, and vast patronage, to possess a great influence over both branches of the Federal legislature. And from this accumulation of all efficient power in the hands of the first Magistrate, they saw, or thought they saw, ground of real apprehension for the safety of the public liberty. But they were answered, that all the apprehensions were without foundation; that there was one single consideration, which would show them to be groundless; and that consideration was this: that the President himself was to be nothing more than the creature of the people, elected by the best and wisest among themselves; such as they themselves would agree could make a better choice than themselves; and that, thus issuing from the bosom of the people, dependent upon them for his first election, and subsequent re-appointment, he would, in fact, be nothing but an instrument in their hands, by means of which, they could direct all this formidable array of power to the protection of their own liberties, and to the augmentation of their own happiness. By this answer, enough were soothed into acquiescence, to permit the Constitution, by lean majorities, in several States, to get into operation. And now, if by any vicious practice, which shall grow up under this Constitution, the people shall lose the power of electing the President and Vice President, then they lose the only attribute of sovereignty which, as a body, they are capable of exercising in the administration of the Federal Government; they lose the attribute, and the only one, which was assigned to them in the first distribution of power in the organization of this government; the identical one which they were flattered into the belief of possessing, when they consented to the establishment of the Constitution; and the one which cannot be lost, without rendering the remaining privilege of voting indirectly for Senators, and directly for Representatives, of too little consequence to be worth preserving.

The laws operate upon the people;

therefore, the theory of our government requires, that the mass operated upon by the laws, should elect those who make the laws. The same principle applies, with still greater force, to the eminent officer who executes the laws, and who, in executing them, is supported by an army, a navy, a judiciary, and a host of revenue officers, all deriving their appointments from himself. To secure to the people the influence over this eminent officer, which the theory of our Government admits, and which their own safety demands, it is indispensable that they should be brought, as nearly as possible, into the presence of each other. No intervening bodies should stand between them. The President should be nothing but an emanation of their will. His powers are too great to be independent of the people, without danger to their liberties. To them he should, therefore, look for all his honors—the brilliant distinction of a first election, and the crowning reward of a second one.

Holding it as a proposition demonstrated, that, in this confederation of republics, the choice of the chief magistrates should be left in the whole body of the qualified voters; it is not to be dissembled, that several objections, and some of them specious, and even plausible, have been urged against it. That there should be objections to this plan of election, founded in conviction and urged with sincerity, could not be unexpected by the Committee. They very well know that there does exist, always has existed, and forever will exist, in every free government, two very opposite classes of politicians: one dreading that the people will overturn the Government; and the other dreading that the Government will seize upon the liberties of the people: the first class having the fear of anarchy, the second of monarchy, constantly before their eyes. That the apprehensions of each are very sincerely felt, is readily admitted; but on which side lies the ground for apprehension, is not to be decided by argument, but by reference to the historical fact, that of the hundred republics which have flourished in the other hemisphere, in the course of the last thirty centuries, not one surviving! All have slid into the kingly system, while not a single kingdom has taken and retained the republican form!

[To be continued.]

Congress.

Washington, Jan. 23. In the Senate, the principal part of yesterday's session was passed in the consideration of Executive business. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Holmes, for an inquiry into the expediency of making further provision for furnishing merchant vessels with medicine chests, and with necessary medicines. The Naval Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the communication of Commodore Porter. A resolution of the State of Alabama was presented by Mr. King, on the subject of the purchase of some sections of public land on Spring Hill, near Mobile, as a place of retreat for health to the inhabitants of that place.

Among the bills introduced into the House of Representatives yesterday, was one to compensate Mrs. Decatur for the services of Captain Stephen Decatur, in destroying the frigate Philadelphia. Several resolutions were agreed to, one on motion of Mr. Bryan, of North Carolina, to inquire into the expediency of surveying the cascades of Taggart Valley river, in Western Virginia.

Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, presented, on Monday, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, praying that measures may be taken by the General Government, forthwith, for opening a Canal communication between the waters of the Tennessee river and those of the Alabama, through the Hiwassee and Conasauga Streams, and that, as the object is of high national importance, that the expense be defrayed out of the national treasury.

Washington, Jan. 26. In the Senate, resolution submitted; by Mr. Harrison, for the message of Mr. Jefferson, relative to an expedition across the country to the North Western Coast. The bill to abolish the discriminating duties of tonnage and impost was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading; Mr. Lloyd of Mass. submitted to the Senate some interesting and luminous views in relation to the expediency and policy of the measure. The bill to secure the accountability of public officers, was taken up, and, after some debate, was laid on the table.

The bill to amend the Judicial System, was yesterday ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 132 to 58. Several attempts were made to amend and postpone the bill, but the friends of the measure held together, and finally triumphed over an opposition feeble in numbers, but respectable for their talents and their perseverance. Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, laid on the table some resolutions on the subject of Panama, which he accompanied by some appropriate remarks, which called forth a few observations from Mr. Forsyth. A resolution was agreed to, on motion of Mr. Strong, of

New-York, directing an inquiry into the expediency of making more frequent sales of the public lands, and in smaller quantities; on motion of Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, relative to deserts; and on motion of Mr. Embreleng, of N. Y., relative to the removal of discriminating duties. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Moore, of Alabama, calling for information from the War Department, relative to the practicality of a survey of the Muscle Shoals; and another by Mr. Pearce, of Rhode-Island, relative to the services of Mr. Monroe, the late President of the United States.

Washington, Jan. 27. In the Senate, the bill to abolish the discriminating duties on tonnage and impost was passed and sent to the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives, a bill to erect a marble monument to General Washington, was reported by Mr. Fassett, of Virginia, from the select Committee to whom the subject was referred. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, calling on the Secretary of War for an estimate of the cost of completing a line of Canals along the Atlantic seaboard, from Boston to New-Orleans. A resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. Bradley, of Vermont, in relation to the payment of arrearages of pensions due to deceased pensioners, to their widows and orphans.

Washington, Jan. 28. In the Senate two bills were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—a bill for the relief of Wilkins Tannehill, and a bill to authorize the printing and distribution of the Infantry Tactics, for the use of the Militia. The bill for the relief of Demas Denning was rejected. A number of petitions were presented, among which was one from a company in New-York, for authority to explore, in search of copper, the south side of Lake Superior. The bill from the House of Representatives, to amend the Judicial system, was twice read, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A long discussion took place in the House of Representatives, on a motion of Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, to postpone the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications, until Monday week, which was intended to supersede the going into Committee on the bill. The question was not taken when the House adjourned. A resolution was laid on the table, by Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, calling on the President for information of the credits allowed to the Ex-President, under a letter of Robert Smith, Esq. the Secretary of State in 1810. A resolution was also laid on the table by Mr. Haynes, of Geo. calling for information from the Secretary of War, what addition would be made to the Military Establishment, to preserve the various fortifications embraced in the contemplated system of National Defence. Resolutions were adopted, on motion of Mr. Allen, of Mass. relative to the expediency of reducing the duty on Imported Sugar; and on motion of Mr. Stewart, as to the expediency of placing a part of the proceeds of the Post Office Establishment under the control of the Postmaster General, for the purpose of enabling him to remove obstructions on any of the great mail roads. The resolution offered on Thursday by Mr. Condict, relative to the Breakwater in the Delaware Bay, was laid on the table, after a few remarks. The Committee to whom that subject was referred, are said to have authorized their chairman to report against any appropriation for that object.

Both Houses have adjourned to Monday.

Washington, Jan. 31. In the Senate, the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, on the subject of the election of President and Vice President, which was made the special order for the day, was postponed and made the order for Monday next. Three bills were passed—a bill for the relief of Wilkins Tannehill—a bill for the relief of sundry citizens of Baltimore, and a bill to distribute among the militia the system of Infantry Tactics adopted in the United States, army. A resolution was offered by Mr. Dickerson, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to distribute annually among the several States and territories, the sum of three millions of dollars, for the purposes of Education and Internal Improvement, to be apportioned among them according to the rate of direct taxation.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, a bill was reported from the Naval Committee, by Mr. Bartlett, of New-Hampshire, concerning the Naval Establishment, an abstract of which will be found in our proceedings. After a slight discussion, the resolution laid on the table, on Friday, by Mr. Cocke, of Tenn. calling for information relative to the accounts of Mr. Monroe, was again laid on the table. A resolution was also laid on the table by Mr. Drayton, of South Carolina, relative to the establishment of a Navy Yard at Charleston, or St. Mary's. Mr. Motcalfe, of Ken. laid a resolution on the table, on the subject of Panama. The House then resumed the unfinished business of Friday, being the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications, when, after a most luminous speech from

Mr. McLane, of Del. and a few remarks from Mr. Forsyth, the question to postpone the consideration of the bill to Monday next, was negatived by a vote of 101 to 51.

January 13.—On motion of Mr. Carson, of N. C. it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Morganton, North-Carolina, to Athens, Georgia, via Ruthersfordton, Greenville, Pendleton court house, S. C. Elberton and Danielsville, Geo.

January 27.—Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution; which was rejected:

Resolved, That the committee on Manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the duty on imported bar iron.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Committee of the New York Assembly on the incorporation of Banks, have made a report on the numerous application for Banks in the City of New York, expressing an opinion that, although the increasing demands of the growing commerce and trade of that city, require additional capital, yet that they entertain great doubt if the grant of additional institutions for banking will furnish any additional capital to aid the requirements of that growing commerce and trade; and the report concludes with a distinct expression of an opinion, that it is inexpedient at this time, to multiply the charters for monied institutions in that city.

Tennessee.—At the late session of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, an act was passed, for allowing any person to enter any vacant and unappropriated land, lying East of the Congressional Reservation Line, and North of Tennessee River, by paying one cent per acre for every acre. Provided, that no person shall enter more than six hundred acres, nor less than twenty-five. There is in that part of the State a great quantity of vacant land, some of it adapted to cultivation, and the timber of other portions of it being valuable. This presents a fine opening for emigrants, who are not afraid of hard work and spare living for a time.

An act to incorporate the Mexico Atlantic Company of Georgia, passed the legislature of that state at its last session. The company is authorized to create a capital stock of 2,000,000 dollars by subscription in shares of 200 dollars. The object of the company is to connect the waters of the Atlantic in that state, with those of the Gulf of Mexico, by canals and rail ways.

The law of Maryland which disqualified the Jews from holding offices on account of their religious opinions has been abolished by the legislature. They are now placed upon the same footing, and possess the same civil rights as every other religious denomination.

The Virginia house of delegates have rejected (ayes 70, noes 125) a bill, by which it was proposed to abrogate the legal penalty against the marriage of a widower with the sister of his deceased wife. Long and very elaborate speeches were delivered on the subject.

Mississippi.—The General Assembly of this State met at Jackson, the seat of Government, on the 2d inst. and formed a quorum in both houses. In the Senate, William Chaille was elected Secretary; and in the House of Representatives, Isaac R. Nicholson was elected Speaker, and William Phillips, Clerk.

The Illinois Legislature assembled at Vandalia, on the 2d ult. when Mr. Widen, in the absence of the Lieut. Governor, took the chair. In the House of Representatives, eleven ballots took place before a Speaker was elected, when David Blackwell, having obtained 17 votes, a majority of the whole number present, was elected.

By a report made by the Committee of Ways and Means of the Delaware Legislature, it appears that the whole of the estimated means of the state, for the current year, are 24,529 dollars 92 cents; and the aggregate expenses for the same period are estimated at 20,234 dollars leaving a balance to be disposed of as the Legislature may direct, of 5,294 dollars 92 cents.

The first European settlement in North Carolina, was made at Roanoke Island, in the summer of 1585, 240 years since.—In 1730, 145 years subsequent, and 96 years ago, Dr. Brickell, who published a Natural History of the then colony, made an excursion towards the mountains, and says, "he travelled 15 days without meeting with a human being." The population of the state may now be computed at 650,000.

Col. Leavenworth, of the Army of the United States, has arrived in Washington City from a tour of service of five years on the Western frontier. Gen. Atkinson, we learn, is also expected from the same quarter in a few days.

The publication of the Life of Napoleon will follow the historical novel of Woodstock, or The Long Parliament, by the author of Waverley.

Panama Mission.—Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, has submitted a resolution in the House of Representatives, which, for the present, is laid on the table, approving the appointment of Ministers to the Congress of Panama, and to provide by law for the payment of their expenses.

A number of the most respectable mercantile houses of New-York have entered into a mutual pledge that, for debts contracted after the date of their agreement (Dec. 22d, 1825,) they will, in no instance, discharge any debtor, who, in case of insolvency, shall in any manner make a preference in paying or securing any creditor whatever except for money actually borrowed, for accommodation notes discounted at some bank, and for Custom-House bonds.

A young man named Hugh M'Bride, in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, at the post of Rat River, was found dead on the 13th of December. While hunting, he was caught in a fox-trap by accident—the two beams of the trap had closed on his neck, and choked him before he could extricate himself.

General Gaines and family have left Washington for his command in the west. His head quarters are at Cincinnati.

Within twenty years, the State and people of Pennsylvania, on internal improvements, have actually expended more than ten millions and a half of dollars.

A New York paper mentions, that ten persons were sentenced to death in that state, during the last year, of which nine were executed.

An efficacious remedy is used for the influenza, which is drinking very plentiful of Barley water, sweetened with brown sugar, and strongly impregnated with acid, and observing a strict diet.

The exact amount of canal tolls received into the treasury of the state of New York, for the year ending on the 30th of November last, was \$521,343 94c. The revenue from the Salt Springs amounted to within a fraction of \$80,000. The state paid during the year \$71,000 for the support of Common Schools, and invested \$155,000 in the school fund.

The water borers near Baltimore, have reached a depth of 196 feet, and are now working in a rock. The water has risen 176 feet, and is within 20 feet of the surface of the earth.

The Legislature of Maryland on Tuesday last, elected Col. E. F. Chambers, to fill the vacancy occasioned in the Senate of the U. States by the resignation of Edward Lloyd, Esq. by a vote of 49 to 34. General Reid was the opposing candidate.

When Com. Rodgers was at Patras, seven Turkish widows, whose husbands had been killed at Corinth, were brought on board the North Carolina by the Greeks for sale. The Commodore generously paid their ransom, gave them their liberty, and sent them to Smyrna.

The Pope has ordered the Jews to wear a yellow covering on their hats, and the women a yellow ribbon on the breast, under the pain of severe penalties.

The Emperor Alexander is said to be in a bad state of health; private letters report him to be almost blind and deaf.

Professors of the French and English tongues in Madrid have received orders to cease giving lessons. This is quite *à la mode* in Madrid. The next step possibly may be, to imitate the Turk, and have none but mutes around the tyrant.

The subject of the Mission to Panama has not yet been decided upon in the Senate. It is said that it meets with serious opposition in that body.

The revenue of the Mexican government, in 1825, from duties on imports and exports, amounted to \$2,275,832.

Major Clapperton and his companions in the expedition for the interior of Africa, arrived at Teneriffe, September 12, and was to sail on the 18th for Sierra Leone, and not direct to the Bight of Benin, as has been heretofore stated.

The General Assembly of Upper Peru, as an act of gratitude to their great liberator, has passed a decree, giving to that new state, the title of the *Republic of Bolivar*.—The seat of government is to be called *Sucre*, in compliment to the Hero of Ayacucho.

Another fire took place in Charleston, on Sunday evening, the 15th ult. which consumed two dwelling houses, and out-buildings. No doubt is entertained of the fire having been caused by design. Three several attempts were made on the preceding Tuesday, to set fire to the city.

In 1817, the Grand Canal of New-York was commenced; it is said to extend in actual cutting 353 miles, and was finished in 1825; having cost the state \$8,000,000; during the last year, it yielded 5 per cent. upon the entire cost.

A POET SET UP BUSINESS. A Mr. St. George has opened an office in New York, "where every description of poetry, songs, acrostics, letters, &c. &c. shall be executed in the best style. The strictest secrecy observed." Sing, Heavenly muse!!

The Mobile Bank declared a dividend of five per cent. on its capital stock, for the half year ending on the first of January last.

Salisbury:

FEBRUARY 14, 1826.

CAUCUS, lifting its head again!

It appears that in the state of New-York, caucus intrigues are as boldly practised as ever. This is not much to be wondered at, however, when we consider the barefaced bribery and corruption that have been developed on a late judicial investigation in that state. But it is a matter of surprise, that, at this hour, any Editor should be found in North-Carolina, who is foolishly enough to come out in recommendation of the practice. If the late contest in this state settled any one point more than another, it was this—that the freemen of the state are decidedly opposed to the corrupting practice of *caucusing*. It was to be expected, that Mordcaï Manuel Noah, the self-styled "Judge of Israel," would unfurl the banner of *caucus* again; but we had looked for better things from the Raleigh Register. It would seem, however, that the editors of the Register are firmly bent upon following in the wake of Noah, in his hectic efforts to sustain poor *caucus*—as the following extract will abundantly show:

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

It appears, that the election of Mr. Sanford as Senator from New York, *vice* Rufus King, was by an *unanimous vote* of both houses of the Legislature. The question will no doubt be asked, how is it possible that such harmony was observed in the selection of an officer to fill an elevated station at a critical juncture? The solution of the query is at hand. A *caucus* was held the evening before, and the relative strength of the candidates ascertained, an election was made at once, and the time and money of the people saved. We here plainly feel the effects and see the consequences of caucus nominations, and we approve the system, whether called into exercise for the recommendation of State officers or Presidential candidates.

BRIDGES.

It is stated in the Camden (S. C.) paper, that the proprietors of the Camden Ferry have contracted with Mr. Towne, of New-Haven, Connecticut (the architect of Beard's Bridge over the Yaddin, near this place) for building a bridge over the Watercress at that place.

The bridge over the Dan river, at Milton, in this state, is completed so far as to admit of being passed by heavy teams. This bridge is immediately on the line of the mail-stage route between this town and Fredericksburg, Va. and will add greatly to the facility of travelling on the route.

A bill passed the house of delegates of Virginia, on the 25th ult. by a vote of 121 to 47, after a long discussion, to dispense with *appearance bail* in civil cases at law, in that state. The practice on this form of law, is coeval with the institution of our government; and we should suppose it was a relic as venerable, at least, as the Constitution itself, which a majority of the same house of delegates, but a few days previous, seemed to hold in such sacred veneration as to refuse to let the people, the power from whence that instrument emanated, lay a finger upon it, with a view to its amendment. Having no acquaintance with the practice of the law, any further than the experience we have acquired by occasionally getting our head caught in its meshes, we cannot venture even to express an opinion as to the benefits or evils which might arise from doing away with *appearance bail* in civil actions: we can only express a hope, that this disposition to *innovate* on long established usages, is the dawning of a more liberal feeling in favor of reforming our political institutions.

Southey Bond, Esq. of Raleigh, a very respectable merchant of that city, and who had resided there upwards of 30 years, put a period to his existence on the 30th ult. by cutting his throat. He was in the 56th year of his age. He had been a communicant of the Baptist church, for 15 years; and was highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him. He has left a wife and four children. No cause can be assigned for the commission of so desperate an act.

Col. David Gibbs, Senator in the Legislature from Hyde county, died on his way home from Raleigh.

It appears from the New York papers, received since our last publication, that the election of Chancellor Sanford to the United States Senate, from that state, was owing exclusively to the force of a peculiar combination of circumstances. He was not the candidate of either party, (in favor of, or opposed to, the state administration) although ultimately both united in his support;—he was not, in fact, the choice of more than 35 out of the 144 members who voted for him. We will attempt to explain the process by which, under these circumstances, Mr. Sanford was elected:

A small majority of the members of the present Legislature of New-York, are politically unfriendly to Gov. Clinton, and are the advocates of *caucus* nominations, to an almost illimitable extent; the 35 personal friends of Mr. Sanford, above mentioned, were all caucus men, and attended the caucus for the nomination of Senator; and as they composed a majority of the conclave, in accordance with settled usage in such cases, the whole of the members of the

caucus voted for Mr. S. in the joint meeting of the two houses of the Legislature: the other members of the legislature, being a minority, had no other alternative but to vote for him too—thus producing what the friends of caucus triumphantly term *unanimity* in the election. It was by a similar manoeuvre that Mr. Van Buren (the other Senator from New-York) was elected, two years before. Mr. Van Buren was the candidate of what was termed the Bucktail party, and Mr. Sanford that of the Clintonians: the Bucktails had a small majority then, as now, in the Legislature; they held a caucus to nominate a senator—and in that caucus, Van Buren had four or five votes over Sanford—which gave the former the whole weight of the friends of caucus, (who, as before stated, composed a small majority of the Legislature) and which of course elected him. Whereas, had no caucus been held, but the election been determined on fair principles, Mr. Sanford would have succeeded: for all the Clintonians, (nearly one-half of the Legislature) and a few less than a half of the Bucktails, were for him: which would, had the Legislature gone immediately into an election without any out-door management, given him nearly two-thirds of all the votes.

But Mr. Sanford has been *caucused* into the senate now, by the same manoeuvre he was jostled out before.

We state these facts, as an exemplification of the unwarrantable means made use of, and the dangerous doctrines held by, the advocates of the caucus system, to attain political objects. It is with the means by which Mr. Sanford was elected, not with the man, that we are disposed to quarrel. And even, (as we before observed) in this instance, we are willing "the end should justify the means;" but we cannot let an occasion of the kind pass, without entering our protest against the general principle of *caucusing*—believing, as we do, that it will, if not discontinued by the people, destroy the beautiful fabric of our Republican institutions.

Convention.—We have heretofore mentioned, that a bill was introduced into the Virginia House of Delegates, at the commencement of its present session, authorizing the people of that state to vote, at the next election, on the propriety of calling a Convention to amend their Constitution: And from the incipient proceedings on the bill, we had supposed it would pass; but we have been disappointed. In Virginia, as in North-Carolina, there is an aristocracy of interest, which has grown up under, and is kept alive by, the unequal and anti-republican provisions of their constitutions, which represses and paralyzes all the efforts of the friends of reform. The Virginia House of Delegates, on the 26th ult. by a vote of 101 to 94, rejected the Convention bill on its third reading. We do not know in what light the people of Virginia will view this decision of their legislative servants; but we will venture to say this much, that if they do not take it as an indignity to their sovereign rights, they must have sadly degenerated from that chivalrous and proud race of men, which the "old dominion" has been proverbial for giving birth to. Is it to be endured by a people who claim to be "sovereign and independent," at this age of "reason and revelation," when such innumerable lights of experience illumine the world, that a body of men who are breathed into and out of political existence at the pleasure of that people, should usurp the prerogative of their masters, and say to them they are not worthy to be trusted with a question which concerns them only! In our view, it is a species of *treason* for the delegated agents of the people to tell them they are unsafe conservators of their own rights and immunities; and that they, the *agents*, must take upon themselves the prerogatives that belong to their true sovereigns the people.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

We have been obligingly favored, by a member of Congress from this state, with a pamphlet containing the report of the committee of the Senate of the U. States, on the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the U. S. in regard to the election of President and Vice President. The report occupies 26 octavo pages; but notwithstanding its extreme length, we have determined upon publishing it entire in our columns—and, with that view, have made a beginning on it this week, and shall conclude it in the two subsequent numbers of our paper. We beg of our readers not to be startled at its length; but to sit down with a determination to read it with care and candor, and to understand what they read; and if they then rise with regret for the time spent in its perusal we shall be disappointed in their taste and feeling.

We must ask of our correspondents a short indulgence; the length of the report on the amendment of the constitution, will preclude the insertion of many of their favors for two or three weeks. The Song of the Revolution, with which a venerable friend has favored us, shall be attended to in our next.

COLONIZATION OF FREE BLACKS.

The African Colonization Society has received the following gratifying letter from the respectable Society of Friends in North Carolina:

January 2, 1825.

To the next Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, to be held in the City of Washington.

At a meeting appointed by the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends in North

Carolina, to attend to its business in its recess;

Having the subject of colonizing the Free People of Color under consideration, it was agreed and directed to be forwarded: That we approve the object of the Colonization Society in establishing and supporting a colony on the coast of Africa, so far as we can, consistently with our pacific principles, and have continued so to do ever since we petitioned to Congress for colonization.

We, the Committee appointed by said Meeting to transmit the foregoing to you, hereby forward the same, to show our hearty approbation of your benevolent object, and prayer for your success.

RICHARD NENDENMALL,
THOMAS NIXON, Jun.
AMIRI STEWART,
Committee.

MR. OWEN'S HARMONY.

A most doleful account is published in the Philadelphia Gazette of this newly established Society, which consisted on the 20th Dec. of about 1150 men, women and children, and is said to be as sad an assemblage of infidels and atheists as ever was collected. They are so lazy that not enough is found even to cut wood for the society! and much cash is paid for labor—and how this Society is to "maintain itself without a most marvelous alteration, no one can possibly conjecture." Mr. Owen has been to Europe, and by the last accounts from Illinois, was momentarily expected to arrive there. We doubt very much whether he will be able to put all the discordant strings into *Harmony*, with all his talents and fortune.

The New York American is wrong in saying that Virginia "is becoming more sublimated" in politics. Virginia, we are well satisfied, "is daily becoming" more liberal and republican in her politics, while Mr. Ritchie, and his Magnus Apollo, Mr. Giles, are struggling to drive her to the opposite extreme. It is these, perhaps, to which the American has an eye, when it speaks of Virginia. The error is a palpable one, and should be corrected—Mr. Ritchie no longer speaks the sentiments of Virginia.

Alexandria Gazette.

Literary.—A lady of New York has made a fine translation of the "Roman Nights" from the Italian of Alex. Verri. The production in the original has long held an elevated place in the literature of Europe. It is a species of fictitious writing which may be said to occupy the middle ground between history and the novel. The characters are all taken from the most glorious periods of the Roman history, and principally during the times of the republic. The work is very beautifully printed and adorned with a number of plates which we have understood were designed by the fair translator. Whoever she may be, she certainly has done herself great honor by the taste which she has displayed, as well as by the literary talents visible in the execution of the whole.

Aurora.

The quantity of Salt manufactured in Syracuse, N. Y. during the year ending on the 30th November last, was 736,632 bushels.

Daniel Reynolds, of Bruce county, Ohio, offers to serve as a member of the Legislature of that State, for 62½ cents a day. Likely a bad bargain at that.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Feb. 1.

Cotton, 11 a 1½; flour, fine, scarce, 5½; superfine 6; wheat, \$1 a 1 25; whiskey, 40 to 42½; peach brandy, 30 a 60; apple do, 60; corn, 75 to 80; bacon, 7½; salt, Turkeys Island, 70 a 80 per bush; molasses, 35 a 40; sugar, muscovado, 11 a 12; coffee, prime green, 17 21; 2d and 3d quality, 17 a 18; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 90; tallow, 10; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ a 6, per 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, 4½ a 5 50; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

Observer.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Jan. 31.

Cotton, S. Island, 40 a 50; stained do, 32 a 35; Maine and Santee, 32 a 35 cts.; short staple, 12½ a 13 cts.; Whiskey, 30 a 32 cts.; Bacon, 6 a 7; Hams, 10 a 11; Lard, 9 a 10; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 21 a 24; Coffee, Prime Green, 18 a 18½ Inf. to good, 14 a 17.

CHERAW MARKETS, JAN. 31.

Bacon, 7 a 8; Brandy, apple 45; peach 55; bagging 20 to 24; butter 15 a 20; coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; cotton 11 a 11 50; corn scarce 70 to 80; flaxseed 80 a 85; flour 7 a 8; lard 7 to 8; molasses 45 to 50; oats 50 a 62; sugar, prime 12 to 14, common 10 to 11; salt, Liverpool 90 to 95, Turkeys Island, &c. 75 a 85; tallow 8 to 10; tea, gunpowder and imperial 150 to \$175; wheat \$1 a 1 25; whiskey 40 to 42.

Gazette.

CAMDEN PRICES, JAN. 28.

Cotton, 11 a 11 75; corn, 96 scarce; bacon, 9 to 10; whiskey, 40 to 45; brandy, peach 45 to 50, apple 40 to 42; tallow 10 a 11; flour, 6 50 to 7 50; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

Married.

In Rowan, on the 31st ult. by John March, Esq. Mr. Alexander Haden, of Davidson county, to Miss Rebecca Frost, of Rowan.
Also, in Rowan, on the 2d inst. Mr. Stephen Eaton to Miss Catharine Hendricks.

DIED.

In this county, on the 31st ult. Mr. Elijah Hicks, after a protracted illness of about 20 years.

Departed this life, on the 18th inst. at his residence in the county of Burke, Capt. William Carrell, a native of Virginia, Amherst county, in the 82d year of his age. He was a distinguished hero of the revolution; and without reproach a model throughout his life, whether public or private, of a pure and virtuous character. He was well known to be a man of undoubted veracity; and his virtues were an ornament to his sex. In the death of this most benevolent character, society has been bereft of its brightest ornament, acquaintances of their most valued friend, and the needy of their most charitable hand—which knew no bounds in the relief of distressed humanity. To conclude, he was all man should be; a charitable and benevolent citizen; an affectionate husband, a kind and tender father, an indulgent master, and a sincere friend. Let his friends and relatives now be consoled, with the belief that, although "his earthly tabernacle of this world has been dissolved, yet he has a home beyond the grave, a home not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

COMMUNICATED.

Celebration of Washington's Birth Day.
Arrangements have been made to celebrate, in Salisbury, the 22d of February; and for that purpose, the Salisbury Light Infantry Band will parade at 1 o'clock on that day; an oration will be delivered at the Court House at 2 o'clock, by E. W. Maxwell, Esq.; and a Military Ball will be given in the evening, the subscription for which may be found at Col. Yarbrough's Hotel, free to such gentlemen as may wish to subscribe. The Ladies are respectfully invited to attend at the Court House, during the delivery of the oration.

By Saturday's Mail.

Advices from New-Orleans to the 14th ult. make mention of the steam-boat Putnam having been scagged and sunk, on her way from that city to St. Louis: it was expected she would be entirely lost, cargo and all.

Dr. Henry Chambers, a Senator in Congress from the state of Alabama, died on the 1st inst.

From Havana.—Capt. Clark, of the brig United States, arrived at New-York, reports, that he left at Havana, on the 20th ult. the U. S. schr. Fox, all well. The Grampus, and other American vessels of war, had sailed on a cruise. Capt. Meyer, of the Brown, states that the Constellation frigate was at Havana, and that he spoke off the Moro Castle the Hornet sloop of war. Three Spanish Frigates were daily expected with troops.

Washington, Feb. 4.

The House of Representatives yesterday adopted the resolution calling for information on the subject of Panama, in the form in which it was amended by Mr. Webster, by a vote of 124 to 40. Various motions of adjournment were made, with a view to get rid of the question; but the friends of the measure persevered, and the final motion was taken, at a quarter past six o'clock.

In the first Constituent Assembly of Guatemala, (South America,) in 1823, three Indian deputies took their seats, of whom two were ecclesiastics. An Indian was also elected Senator. The tribes of Indians in that Republic form more than half the population. By the constitution, they are placed on an equality with the descendants of the Spaniards.

It is said of Ibrahim Pacha, who is now in the Morea, the son of the Pacha of Egypt, that he can speak Italian, but will only do so when his officers are not present, "in order that they may not know that he is so degraded as to be acquainted with any language but Turkish."

At the latest dates from Washington, (4th Feb.) the Senate of the United States was (to use a borrowed expression) still "hanging and hesitating" on the subject of the Mission to Panama.

A Senator of the United States, writing to the editor of the Pittsburgh Statesman, says,—"You appear to think it was premature in the President to accept the invitation to send members to the Congress at Panama. Perhaps had you the same information on this subject that I have, you would think differently. This business has brought before the Senate a mass of diplomatic correspondence, that may never be made known to the world."

A bill has passed the two Houses of the Alabama legislature, granting amnesty to all persons directly or indirectly concerned in any duel prior to the 1st of January, 1826. The joint committee appointed for that purpose, were proceeding with closed doors in the examination of the affairs of the State Bank.

Vendue.

THERE will be sold, on Monday, the 6th of March next, and if not all sold on that day, will continue from day to day until all is sold, at the house of John Butner, dec'd. 6½ miles east of Salisbury: Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, 2 Stills, Wagon and Geers, 3 or 400 bushels of Corn, nine bales of Cotton, and sundry other articles, too numerous to mention. At the same time, will be hired, 5 negroes, to 1st of January next. All to be at a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or hirer giving bond with approved security, before the property is delivered. Where due attendance will be given, by the Administrator.

Feb. 6th, 1826.

3199

Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

THE second session of this Institution commenced on the 12th inst. and the superintendant takes pleasure in informing Parents and Guardians at a distance, that he is at present assisted by a Gentleman and Lady of the most undoubted qualifications. He can, therefore, with confidence, recommend the school to the attention of the public, and engage that no exertion shall be spared to give to it a permanent and useful character.

WM. M. GREEN, Superintendent.

January 23rd, 1826.

Notice.

I Forewarn any person trading for a note of hand, executed by the subscriber, to John Hughes, for the sum of ninety-five dollars, dated some time in last December, the date not recollected; as the note was obtained fraudulently, I am determined not to pay it. &c.

JOHN MCINAIN.

January 28, 1826.

4099

I DO hereby revoke all power and authority granted to John Huggins, of Iredell county, as respects the receiving the balance of legacies due from Montfort Stokes, administrator of the estate of Alexander Worke, to the heirs of John Brandon, and the Scott family, and the heirs of Alexander Locke, of Tennessee.

ALEXANDER W. BRANDON.

Wadesboro', N. C.

Jan. 23, 1825.

2197

Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on Estate of Daniel Sharp, deceased, late of Davidson county, requests the heirs at law of said Sharp, to apply to the subscriber for their distributive share of said Estate, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ABRAHAM SHARP.

February 2d, 1826.

3198

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of West & Brown, are invited to come forward and make settlement with them, as they wish to close their books.

WEST & BROWN.

Salisbury, Jan. 12, 1826.

93

House to Rent.

THE House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, lately occupied by Mr. George Locke, and formerly by Alexander Frohock, dec'd. is now to rent. Apply, in Salisbury, to

Nov. 14, 1825.

ALFRED MACAY.

NEW STORE.

GEORGE W. BROWN, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he is now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. which he intends selling at a small profit, FOR CASH ONLY.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825.

82

Literary Notice.

THE winter session of the Academy at Greensboro', commenced 2nd Jan. under the care of the subscriber.

Terms of tuition: For reading, writing, and spelling, \$3 per session; arithmetic, grammar, and geography, \$7; Latin and Greek languages, together with the higher branches of Mathematics, and the sciences in general, \$10. Five months and a half constitute a session; no deduction made for time lost by the students, after entrance.

No exertions will be wanting, on the part of the Teacher, to promote the advancement, and to secure the best good of the pupils committed to his care.

Jan. 18th, 1826.

LINCOLN CLARK.

3197

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of West & Brown, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Nathan Brown having taken the stand lately occupied under the firm of West & Brown, returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for their liberal encouragement; and begs leave to inform them that he still continues to make and repair, on the shortest notice, and in the most workmanlike manner, all kinds of

Carriages, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. and hopes, by strict attention to business, still to merit a share of public patronage.

Salisbury, Dec. 30, 1825.

91

Estate of M. Pinkston, sen.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Meshack Pinkston, sen. dec. are notified to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. The executors are desirous of closing their administration as soon as possible; therefore all persons concerned would do well to pay immediate attention to this notice.

JESSE PINKSTON,

MESHACK PINKSTON, Jr.

Dec. 30, 1825.

92

Estate of Alex. Long, dec'd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last, notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES L. LONG, Ex'r.

Dec. 24, 1824.

43

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county:

COURT of Equity: Joseph Byars and James Kerr, vs. Alfred D. Kerr and William Kerr; original bill, for the conveyance of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William Kerr, one of the defendants in this cause, lives beyond the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless he the said William Kerr appear at our next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken, pro confesso, as to him, and the case heard ex parte.

602 JOHN N. HART, C. C. E. E.

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. term, 1825: John Webb, vs. Edmund Beazly; original attachment, returned levied on two thousand four hundred and seventy-eight acres of land, in different tracts. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the court-house in Germantown, on the 2nd Monday of March next, reply the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and have judgment rendered in his favor, pro confesso.

602 T. MATT. R. MOORE, c. c.

The Muse.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.
"The sunlight stream'd in the azure sky,
And deepened the flush of the roses dye;
And zephyrs around their fragrance flung;
Then kiss'd the string as the wind-harp rung;
And Fancy smil'd to hear its tone,
As she bent in delight from her airy throne;
But ere the sun had time to sip
The dew from the roses blushing lip;
Or zephyrs again to wake the strings,
And o'er Fancy's ear its witchery fling;
Dark clouds arose—and the bright sun veil'd
His radiant beams, as the tempest wail'd!
And the Rose from its stalk was swept by Death,
And lost in the gale was the wind-harp's breath!
And Fancy wept to see that scene,
Where late she reign'd, the elected Queen,
Thus rudely blighted in one short hour,
By that wild storm's resistless power!"

TRUTH.

"Truth
Comes to us with a slow and doubtful step,
Measuring the ground she treads on, and forever
Turning her curious eye, to see that all
Is right behind, and with a keen survey
Choosing her onward path."

Percival.

AGRICULTURAL ARTICLES.

FROM THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.
We have received 8 or 10 numbers of Ferrussac's "Bulletin Universel des Sciences et de l'Industrie," a work published monthly in Paris, in 8 sections, making in a year 17 volumes, and embracing every department of knowledge. We have translated and abridged a few articles from the agricultural part of the work.

France and England.—The editors of the Bulletin admit that the agriculture of England is much superior to that of France; that the former country with an unfavorable climate, and upon a soil not half so extensive as France, possesses 6 millions of sheep and 150,000 horned cattle, more than France. In England the soil belongs exclusively to 30,000 proprietors; in France there are four millions of proprietors. Some appear to consider the small number of proprietors in England as the principal cause of the agricultural prosperity of that country, but the editors of the Bulletin think the cause may be found in the liberty and industry of the body of the nation, and in the favor and protection bestowed on agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, by the privileged class. Ignorance and prejudice are formidable obstacles to agricultural improvement in France, especially in the southern departments.

Hesse Darmstadt.—This duchy possesses agricultural establishments more complete than those of the rest of Europe. There are three establishments, [what are sometimes called pattern-farms, we suppose,] of which the soil and climate are different, which are devoted to the best modes of agriculture, and to the arts connected with it, such as the distillation of grain, potatoes and vegetables, and the making of vinegar and beer.

America.—We find the following complimentary remarks respecting the United States. "The United States of America occupy an important place in this picture, [of agriculture.] There we see with what rapidity agriculture, commerce, and the arts and sciences, advance in a land of liberty. This progress has a general and always increasing cause—education and instruction are the most multiplied. The slavery of the blacks still exists in the United States, but elsewhere there are slaves of another color!" [In another section of the Bulletin, it is stated that the Russian government lately purchased some hundreds of peasants, and set them to work upon a church at Moscow.]

Potatoes.—This vegetable is considered as one of the greatest benefits bestowed on man. It furnishes food in a variety of dishes, a sweet sirup, sugar, vinegar, and brandy. It serves to fatten a great number of animals, and is the best preservative against scarcity.

Mulberry trees.—The silk-worm mulberry is one of the most useful trees in France. Languedoc and Provence are the most propitious to its culture; in the other southern provinces of France, the storms from the Pyrenees are fatal to silk-worms. The bark of the mulberry tree can be made into thread, paper, and silk. A gentleman of Lyons presented several samples of silk made from this bark to the Linnean society of Paris.

The silk exported from Lombardy and Venice in Italy in seven years, amounted to 420 millions of livers; in the same number of years, (from 1811 to 1817) the exports from Mexico to Europe were only 379 millions of livers; "a proof that the riches upon

the surface of the earth are greater than those within its bowels."

Spain and the South of France.

During the eight centuries that the Moors or Arabs occupied Spain, that was the best cultivated, the most fertile, and most agreeable country in Europe. The fields were watered by means of canals, and covered with all the known productions. Since the expulsion of the Moors, Spain has continually declined. The agricultural prosperity of Spain under the Arabs was the consequence of their knowledge and their religious toleration. Ignorance and bigotry have destroyed the benefits produced by their knowledge and wisdom. The same causes will always produce similar results. Let the system of irrigation introduced by the Saracens be adopted in the south of France; let political and religious toleration leave all consciences at rest; let education dissipate ignorance and bigotry, and the highest agricultural prosperity will follow.

Indian corn and flax.—M. Hadner, of Saxony, attributes the exhaustion of the soil by Indian corn to the roots after the crop is gathered. He therefore plucks up the roots with the plant, and remarks that his corn-fields are favorably distinguished from those which surround them. The same gentleman once sowed some flax-seed that was 12 years old, and to his astonishment, it produced the most beautiful flax he ever saw.

Sheep.—The number of sheep in England is estimated at 45 millions, in Spain only 14 millions.

Corsica.—This French island, the native country of Bonaparte, is 50 leagues in length and about 15 in breadth. The number of inhabitants is 180,000, and the Bulletin describes them as "undisciplined mountaineers, who think themselves free when they can assassinate their enemies; and religious when they practice nothing but superstitions, and forget the principles of peace and of christianity." Chains of granite mountains occupy the greater part of the island, some of whose summits are 8000 feet high, and covered with perpetual snow. The soil [like that of New-England] is silicious, being chiefly formed of decomposed granite. It contains, however, a considerable quantity of animal and vegetable matter, and is in some places very fertile. Agriculture is in its infancy; the Corsicans plough is nothing but a piece of wood pointed with iron, which merely scratches the earth.

The Corsicans are poor, temperate, and lazy. The soil is owned by the government, communes, and individuals, and the want of established limits between the proprietors is a continual source of disputes. Much of the land is situated at a great distance from the villages to which it belongs; the territory of one village is 30 miles distant. A great portion of the inhabitants live upon the produce of their sheep and goats, and have no other property; these lead a wandering life like the Tartars. Two or three districts, where agriculture is more advanced, produce wine, oil, tobacco, silk, figs, raisins, almonds, &c. There is a flourishing Greek colony at Cargese, which was established many centuries ago. There are large tracts of land covered with bushes, and forests of pine and oak are numerous. The oaks are much deformed and mutilated in consequence of the inhabitants cutting off the branches in the winter, that their cattle may feed upon the leaves. Horses, asses, mules, horned cattle, sheep, goats and hogs are numerous in Corsica, but all small and degraded. No care is taken of them; there are no stables, folds, or barns; all animals live at all seasons in the open fields or woods. The horses and cattle are ill looking and lean; they are so accustomed to live upon what they can pick up, that they refuse hay when it is offered to them. The inhabitants mount these little horses, and with no bridle but a cord round the nose, ascend and descend the steep hills and mountains. The flesh of the oxen is miserable. The cows have but little milk; cow's milk is used only in the cities, for in the country it is all consumed by the calves, which suck their dams until they are dry. The sheep and goats are all of a black color; with their milk, cheese is made, which is an important article of food. The Corsicans are clothed with coarse stuffs made from the wool of the sheep and the hair of the goats. Wild boars are very common in the island, and there are many hogs of a mixed breed, produced by the wild boars and the domestic sow.

MARRIAGE.
It has been established as the law of Scotland respecting marriage, that if a man takes a woman by the hand and declares her to be his wife, in the presence of witnesses, that she is so in law. It was thus a person named M'Adams, who had an estate worth 10,000 a year, lately married a woman with whom he had long lived, and legitimated the children which she had—after which he shot himself. But the marriage was held to be good, though severely contested, as of course it would be.

One of the most splendid works in Natural History ever undertaken, is The Natural History of Mammalia, in folio, with original figures, drawn and coloured from living animals, by Messrs. Geoffroy St. Hilaire and Frederic Cuvier. Two volumes have appeared at Paris, containing 240 figures of animals, of which 50 had never been described by any naturalist. The engravings are said to be exquisite.

A HERMIT.

It is stated in the Thomaston (Maine) Register, that there has resided for a number of years past in the back part of the town of Montville, a hermit of the name of Barrett. He has dwelt in a cave the work of his own hands, dug in the bank of a small river, and carefully secured at the entrance against the intrusion of wild beasts, by a large log, sufficiently hollow to admit of his entering. He rejects every kind of luxury which may be offered him, the fruits of the earth that grow spontaneously in the woods around him being his only food; water from the limpid stream his only drink. Since his retirement from the world he has copied the bible twice, once on paper and once on the bark of the birch tree. About a year since he moved from his cave in Montville farther into the woods, the country having become so much settled around him that he was frequently annoyed by visitors. He was the son of a respectable farmer in Massachusetts, who obliged him to marry a woman he disliked, having previously formed an attachment to another. He lived with his wife but a short time, when, it is said, rather than endure the society of her he could not love, he determined to forsake the world and its pleasures, and secretly left his native town for Maine, and took up his abode in the wilderness.

SUBSTITUTE FOR YEAST.
Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water, for one hour; when milk-warm, bottle it and cork it close; it will be fit for use in twenty-four hours. One pint of this will make 18 lbs. of bread.

HOME.—The pain which is felt when we are transplanted from our native soil, when the living branch is cut from the parent tree, is one of the most poignant which we have to endure through life. There are often griefs which wound more deeply; which leave behind them scars never to be effaced; which bruise the spirit, and sometimes break the heart; but never do we feel so keenly the force of love, the necessity of being loved, and the sense of utter desertion, as when we first leave the haven of home, and are as it were pushed off on the stream of life.

COTTON PICKING.
The Edenton Gazette states as a fact, that at a late Cotton-Picking-Sweepstakes, near that town, for a premium of some consideration, and for which 9 negroes, of both sexes, contended, a fellow named Derry picked from the bowls in one day, (which was considered a heat) 154 1-2 lbs. of clean cotton, which left him the victor. On the 2d day (heat) however, it clearly appeared that he was over-matched, notwithstanding he improved in his performance by producing 178 3-4 lbs. Woman Olla, (who the judges very humorously named Flirtilla) having traileed throughout the 1st heat, confident of her superiority in point of bottom, went off, quite fresh, up to her top speed, and at the close, proved that she "labored not in vain," by delivering 185 lbs!! This is another instance verifying the proverb that "money makes the mare go"—and we feel confident stands unrivalled by any other Cotton field performance.

MARRIAGE.
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LENT, not SOLD.
Married, at Peekskill, N. York, by the Rev. Mr. Hoffman, Mr. James Lent to Miss Catharine Lent.

Though many lovers went and came,
She would she'd never change her name;
Firmly on this her mind was bent,
Never to be sold, but always Lent.

100 Dollars Reward!

THE subscriber solicits the assistance of all persons, who have any regard or wish to suppress vice and improve morality, in detecting a man who, while in my employ, and for some time before while in this vicinity, passed by the name of R. J. Steinburgh. He is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, black hair, dark eyes and beard, spare made, and carries himself very erect generally; a foreigner by birth, but whether French or German I am unable to say, as he speaks both languages well; he also writes an excellent English hand, but speaks it only tolerable; he was well dressed, all in blue broad-cloth, with a velvet collar to his straight coat; I suppose him to be about 30 years of age: he is very impudent and talkative when in company with the commonality of men, but quite the reverse when in genteel company. This scoundrel stole from me some money, 15 or 20 penny-weights of virgin gold, a small piece of fine blue broad-cloth, (3 or 4 yards) a gray mare 5 or 6 years old, between 14 or 15 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before, and quite thin in flesh, had the marks of the collar and traces on her; took with her, a saddle and bridle, the saddle about half worn, the stirrups of which were once plated, but now mostly rubbed off. This villain made his escape on the night of the 18th inst., and what course he has taken, I am unable to say, but suspect he will make for Charleston, S. C. by way of Cheraw; or Wilmington, N. C. by way of Fayetteville; from either of the places, I expect him to sail for New-York or Philadelphia.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said R. A. Steinburgh, and secure him in jail so that I may have an opportunity of bringing him to justice; and by that means, may, perhaps, prevent him from ever committing any more depredations on those who may, through charity, take him under their protection: or I will give \$10, and pay all reasonable charges, for the delivery of the mare, saddle and bridle, or for such information as will enable me to get them again.

If any one should be so fortunate as to be enabled to forward me any correct information respecting the before-mentioned scoundrel, or the mare, they will please direct their letter to Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C.

Jan. 23, 1826. 96 P. BARRINGER.
N. B. Editors of newspapers are respectfully requested to copy some part of the above, or take such notice of it in their papers as will lead to the detection of said Steinburgh, to the end that a great scoundrel may be brought to justice.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 28th day of November last, his negro man, known by the name of BILL, aged about 45 years, and near about six feet high; no particular marks recollected; has rather a yellow complexion; sound teeth, the foreteeth rather inclined to be black, occasioned by chewing tobacco; has a very brazen saucy countenance; when spoken to, speaks in a very impudent, abrupt manner; very slim legs, and long hollow feet for the color. He carried off four full suits, two hats, two pair of shoes, one superfine black broad-cloth coat; one great coat of the very best quality, lined with new red flannel; between 40 and 50 dollars, about \$30 specie. I expect that he has aimed for Tennessee state, Carroll county. It is highly probable he has obtained a free pass, from some person or persons, and intends passing as a free man. I will give the above reward if he is taken out of this state and confined in some jail, so that I get him again.

NEHEMIAH HEARN.
Montgomery county, N. C.
Jan'y. 18, 1826. 3m06

To the heirs at law of JESSE SPENCER

dec'd. and all others concerned:
AT November term of Rowan county court, 1825, the nuncupative will of Jesse Spencer, dec'd., was filed in the Clerk's office of said county—said will having been duly established by reducing the same to writing, and having it proven within ten days after the death of said Jesse Spencer, before Jacob March, Esq. of said county. Notice is therefore hereby given to the heirs, &c. of the said Jesse Spencer, dec'd., that I shall apply to the worshipful court of said county of Rowan, at Feb'y. term, 1826, to have the aforesaid Will duly recorded and established.

NORMAN OWINGS.
January 3, 1826. 6m97

North Carolina, Wilkes county.

THE subscribers having been appointed Executors of the will of John Coffey, dec'd., give notice, that on Wednesday, the 22nd day of February next, they will sell 5 1/2 acres of Land, whereon the deceased last lived, lying on the Yadkin river, in a good settlement, adjoining the lands of Col. William Davenport, Capt. T. Dula, and others. A large proportion of said land is first rate low-grounds, with two good apple-orchards of the best kind of fruit; two dwelling-houses, with other buildings; and cleared land enough, in good repair, to raise upwards of 300 barrels of Corn. One half the price of the land, will be on two years credit; and the other half in one year.

Also, at the same time, and on the above premises, will be sold the following property, at twelve months credit: One likely Negro Boy, about 16 years old; six head of horses, some cattle and hogs, a parcel of bacon, about 50 barrels of Corn, one copper Still, one set of blacksmith tools, one wagon, three beds and furniture, household and kitchen furniture, farming tools, &c. too tedious to mention; a large quantity of walnut and cherry plank, well seasoned. The sale to continue from day to day, until all is sold. Notes, with approved security, will be required in every instance, before the property is delivered.

WM. DAVENPORT, Executors.
LEVI COFFEY.
January 15, 1826. 4m97

N. B. All those indebted to the above deceased, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts; and those who have demands against the estate, are requested to present them, or the act of assembly will be pleaded against them.

W. D. & L. C., Executors.
State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:
SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall term, 1825: Catherine Goodman vs. Caleb Goodman: petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him and it will be heard ex parte.

Price adv. 84 JAS. C. SPARKS, Ck.

Great Bargain.

THE subscriber having purchased a farm in Iredell county, offers for sale the very valuable and well known tract of Land where he now lives, almost immediately between Mocksville and Huntersville, in the county of Rowan, called the Goodspring Grove, containing 500 acres, of which about 250 is now cleared, and in cultivation. The land is not inferior to any in the county; it produces corn, cotton, tobacco, and small grain in abundance: 50 or 60 acres, is most excellent low grounds: there is on it, a good mill-seat, an excellent dwelling house just finished, and other necessary out-houses. There will be sold, should it suit the purchaser, 300 acres more, adjoining the above, about 50 acres cleared, most excellent water on it, and equal to any land in the Forks. Both tracts are well watered. I will take, in part pay, several likely Negro Girls. Possession given next fall.

If the above property is not disposed of at private sale, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of September, 1826. Terms made to suit purchasers. It is deemed unnecessary to give further description of the property, as those desirous of purchasing, will doubtless wish to examine the premises before closing any contract.

JOHN A. CHAFFIN.
Jan. 23d, 1826. 125

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Houses and Lots in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of Land, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy.

July 13, 1825. ROBERT WORKE.

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions 1825. Daniel Hefler, adm'r. vs. Henry Hefler, and others: petition to sell the real estate of Daniel Hefler, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Hefler, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, successively until next court, that the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to shew cause, if any he has, why the lands aforesaid should not be sold; or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Test: JNO. GILES, Ck.

Price adv. \$3 25. 10m197

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

JANUARY session, 1826: Leonard Hagler, Charles Hagler, John Hagler, John Long and Barbara his wife, William Anderson and Mary his wife, Jacob Dey and Chatharine his wife, Elizabeth and Peter Hagler, vs. Henry File and Molly his wife: Petition for Partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to said defendants to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of April next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment awarded accordingly.

DANIEL COLEMAN, c.c.

Concord, Jan'y. 23d, 1826. 6m01

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November term, 1825: John Stewart vs. the heirs at Law of William Stewart, dec'd.; scire facias, to shew cause why the lands of the dec'd. should not be sold, to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Islam Dykes and his wife Matilda, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendants appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday of February next, the court will proceed to judgment, as to them, ex parte.

Test: R. SIMONTON, Ck.

Price adv. \$4 3m08

State of North-Carolina, Davidson county:

COURT of Equity, October term, 1825: Rachel Bates and John Kent, vs. Mariam Whitaker, Betsey Williams, Jesse Crabtree and Cealy his wife: Petition for sale of the lands of John Kent, sen. deceased. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Mariam Whitaker, Betsey Williams, Jesse Crabtree and Cealy his wife, part of the heirs at law of John Kent, sen. dec'd., do not live within the limits of this state: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, for six weeks successively, that they appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the court-house in Lexington, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the land mentioned in the petition should not be sold, to their and the petitioner's benefit, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and the cause heard ex parte. Witness Edwin Paschalle, Clerk and Master in Equity, for Davidson county, at office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1825.

6m01 EDWIN PASCHALLE, c. & c.

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. term, 1825: Moses Justice vs. Burwell Barker: original attachment, returned levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Burwell Barker, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday of February next, and replevy the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

Test: R. SIMONTON, Ck.

Price adv. 84 3m08